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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA;

INCLUDING THE THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

IN CANTON.

CANTON;

OCTOBER: 1845.

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## MINUTES

*of the Annual Meeting of the*

### MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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MINUTES of the Annual Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, held in Canton at No. 2, American hong, on Thursday the 25th day of September 1845. Present Rev. Peter Parker, M. D., Messrs. W. Moore, J. N. A. Griswold, D. N. Spooner, J. T. Gilman, S. J. Hallam, W. Buckler, J. G. Bridgman, W. P. Peirce, Rev. W. Gillespie, and Rev. D. Ball, M. D.

Doctor Parker being called to the chair, the meeting was organized and W. P. Peirce was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

Proxies were presented and examined of the following persons: J. P. Sturgis, G. Nye, jr., I. M. Bull, S. B. Rawle, S. Wetmore, jr., J. D. Sword, and C. D. Mugford.

The minutes of the last meeting of this Society were read by the secretary, and a correspondence between Alex. Anderson, esq. of Macao in behalf of the gentlemen of Macao and Hongkong belonging to this Society, and the committee appointed in Canton, in relation to the difference at present existing. After which without discussion it was proposed and unanimously—

*Resolved*, That the same committee of correspondence be continued to confer with the gentlemen at Macao and Hongkong.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for office-bearers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen.

## PRESIDENT.

THOMAS R. COLLEDGE, F. R. S. E.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

REV. P. PARKER, M. D.	D. W. C. OLYPHANT, Esq.
J. C. GREEN, Esq.	W. S. WETMORE, Esq.
REV. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D.	R. J. GILMAN, Esq.
J. C. EDGER, Esq.	G. NYE, JR. Esq.
D. N. SPOONER, Esq.	T. H. LAYTON, Esq.
REV. W. M. LOWRIE.	The RT. REV. BISHOP BOONE.
REV. GEORGE SMITH.	REV. J. STRONACH.
REV. MR. DOTY	
REV. PETER PARKER, M. D.	<i>Corresponding Secretary.</i>
I. M. BULL, Esq.	<i>Recording Secretary.</i>
W. DELANO, Esq.	<i>Treasurer.</i>
W. H. MORSS, Esq.	<i>Auditor of Accounts.</i>

Dr. Parker regretted that the report, which he had prepared, of the operations of the hospital under his charge is still in press and not ready for exhibition. He made a few pertinent remarks relating to the present state of the Society, and exhibited some specimens of calculi, the results of several cases of lithotomy of the past year, affording much gratification to the Society.

The account of Messrs. Russell & Co. with the Society was received and passed, showing a balance due the Society of \$7,493.16 which includes the special deposits of \$5,286.32.

A letter was read from Dr. Devan asking assistance from this Society, and explaining his manner of ministering to the sick at present, and views for the future. A resolution offered by Mr. Spooner and seconded by Mr. Moore was submitted and carried unanimously, "That the application of Dr. Devan be accepted."

Moved by Mr. Hallam and seconded by Mr. Griswold and unanimously—

*Resolved*, That an application of the Rev. D. Ball, M. D., to become an agent of this Society be accepted.

The following resolution was then adopted unanimously—

*Resolved*, The Medical Missionary Society in China having received the intelligence of the decease of Sir Henry Halford, bart. and John Abercrombie, M. D., two of the most prominent friends and advocates of Medical Missions in Great Britain, hereby record their deep sense of their exalted character, and the distinguished services they have rendered this cause. Sir Henry Halford was one

of the earliest advocates, and supporters of this Society, as will be seen by reference to his address delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in the presence of "the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, and many distinguished members of the profession, the church and the bench." This cause was then in its infancy, and from the position of the baronet and the able manner in which he advocated it, and the approbation with which that address was universally received both in Europe and America an invaluable service was rendered to the cause. This appeal of Sir Henry is said to have been the occasion of bringing the subject before the Directors of the London Missionary Society, and resulted in the early appointment of two medical missionaries from that Society to China. And when our agent was in London in 1841, he received the most cordial aid and co-operation from Sir Henry in measures to make known to the benevolent and Christian public of that metropolis the high claims of this Society, as reference to his numerous letters might show.

What Sir Henry Halford was in London, Dr. Abercrombie was in Edinburgh. The Edinburgh Medical Missionary Association, of which Dr. Abercrombie was president from its origin to the day of his death, in their annual report state that:

"When Dr. Parker visited Edinburgh with a view to stir up an interest amongst the friends of Christian missions in that department to which he had specially devoted himself, it was to Dr. Abercrombie that he first applied for aid in carrying out his plans; and it was through their instrumentality that that committee was formed, out of which sprung this Society. From that period, Dr. Abercrombie ceased not to manifest a lively interest in the object contemplated in the institution of the Society; taking an active part even in the ordinary business of the committee, whose meeting he frequently attended; and giving the valuable aid of his counsel to the office-bearers in private, on all occasions of importance."—"Deeply impressed at once with a sense of the loss of such a head, and with respect for the memory of departed excellence and worth, the committee unanimously agreed to enter the following expression of their sentiments on their minutes."—"The committee of the Edinburgh, Medical Missionary Society desire to record their deep sense of the loss which they, and the other members of this association have sustained in the death of their distinguished president, Dr. Abercrombie. Recognizing in this stroke the doing of Him 'whose way is in the sea' they would be still; but, reflecting that he who has been so

suddenly removed from the midst of them, was one who entered into all their views with the warm and zealous interest of a Christian alive to the value of never dying souls, and who rejoiced to use his talents and wisdom in countenancing, and aiding them in that field of labor, on which, as an association, they have entered; and remembering the benefit they have so often derived from his counsels, they are led to feel most deeply, that a severe, perhaps irreparable calamity has befallen them. While they cordially sympathize with the many testimonies borne to his varied excellencies and eminent acquirements, and while they join in the many kind expressions of condolence that have been conveyed to his mourning family, this committee further desire to improve the painful dispensation by stirring up themselves to increased activity in their efforts for the good of the souls of men, using their professional influence for the glory of God, that they may receive—his approval—‘blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing.’”

To these sentiments the Medical Missionary Society in China, most fully respond. The Society would be wanting in justice to its own feelings, and to the merit of the distinguished benefactors of medical missions, not to pause and recognize the providence that has taken them from the sphere of their benevolence on earth, and to testify to its high estimation of their invaluable services and examples. But no encomium that language can express, however just and exalted, can affect them now; not so the *result* of the influence they exerted while living; not so the present openings in the providence of God for the extended and successful efforts in China of the cause they adopted and cherished with paternal tenderness; these reach them in the new form of existence upon which they have entered, and will perpetually afford them complacent delight, and whatever good, physical or moral, this department of missions has accomplished or shall hereafter effect no small share of the reward will redound to Halford and Abercrombie.

Moved by Mr. Spooner and seconded by Mr. Moore, and unanimously—

*Resolved*, That the corresponding secretary be requested to address the societies in New York and Philadelphia, stating the progress and prospects of the Society, and asking assistance in funds, &c., and that he be authorized to acknowledge the aid received from the Ladies Chinese Association of Philadelphia.

The meeting then adjourned.

Canton, September 25th, 1845.

W. P. PEIRCE,

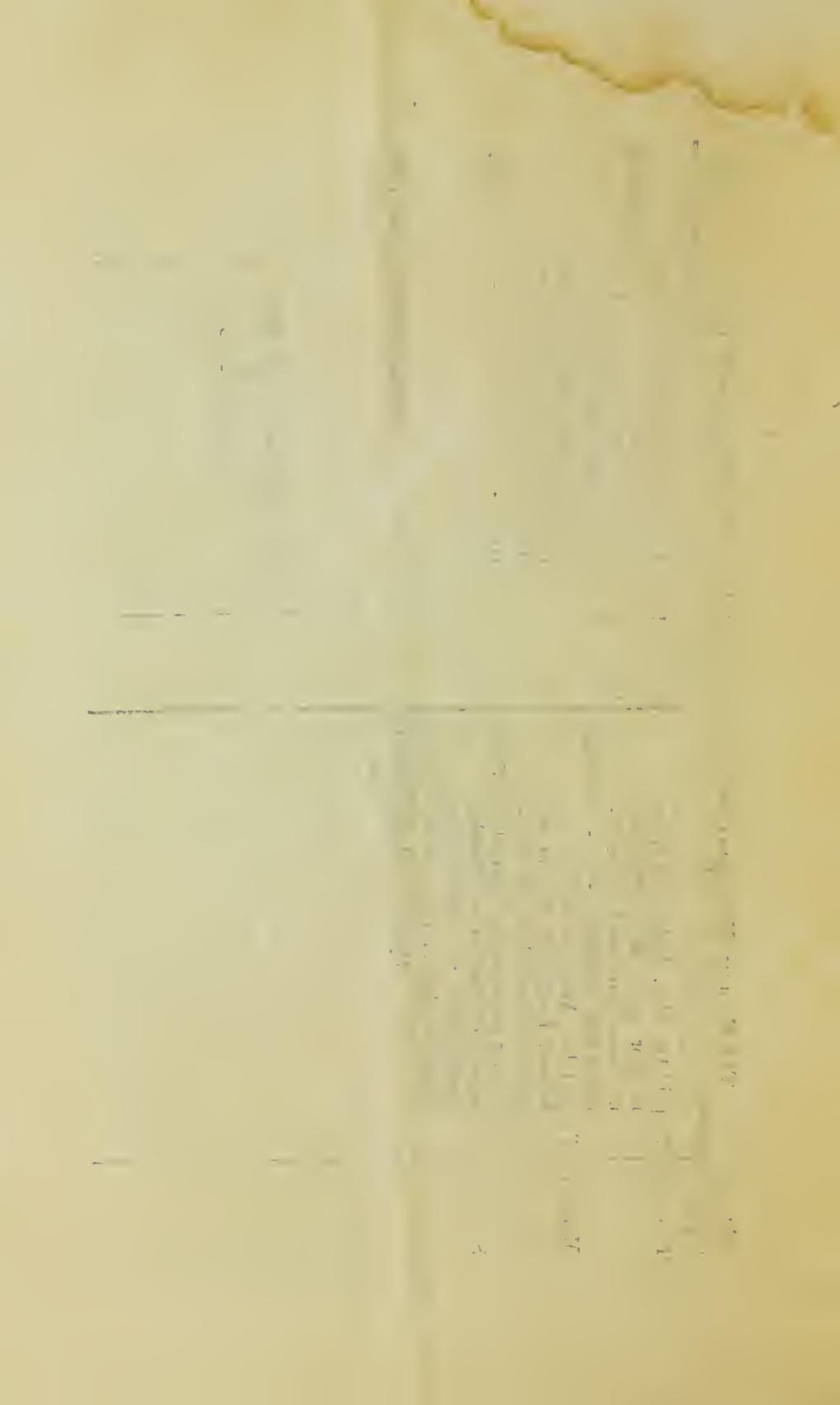
*Secretary.*

D<sub>Rs.</sub>      The MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY in Account Current with RUSSELL & Co.      C<sub>Rs.</sub>

		1845.	1845.	
1845.	Feb. 24	To paid Dr. Alex. Anderson's order in favor of Dr. MacGowan, for medicines purchased by the latter on this account. -	Jan. \$224.50	1 By balance of account as rendered to 31st ultimo. -
	March 17	To paid Dr. Anderson in favor of Messrs. Lindsay & Co. in account current of an appropriation for the Shanghai hospital	June 500.00	8 By a bill at 30 days sight on London, received from Dr. Parker, being for £50 remittance from the Edinburgh Med. Missionary Association, at 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dollar. -
	Sep. 25	To balance of funds in our hands, transferred to the credit of the Med. Mis. Soc. in new account.	7,493.16 8,217.66 =====	237.62
			Spanish Dollars	8,217.66 =====

v 11

Canton, September 25th, 1845.  
E. E.  
RUSSELL & Co.



## REPORT.

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IN submitting the reports of the Ophthalmic hospital in Canton from year to year, it has been the felicity of the author to record the uninterrupted and constantly augmenting blessing of God upon medical missionary labors. But never has it been more preëminently so than in the present instance. During the period now under consideration 6,209 patients have been received, and an aggregate of 18,257 since the commencement of the institution, in October 1835. As in former periods, so of late, persons of all conditions and ranks, from the beggar to the highest functionary under the imperial government, have alike availed themselves of its aid.

The ophthalmic affections continue to receive prominent attention; the institution, as the reports have shown, has become to a great extent a general hospital. As in the preceding reports, ophthalmic cases have been especially noticed, they will now be superseded by the detail of several cases strictly surgical. A number of successful instances of lithotomy are given in full. The more interesting, as they are probably the first instance, so far as is known, of lithotomy being performed upon a Chinese, since the founding of the empire. When the *missionary* aim of these labors is borne in mind, neither the profession nor others will deem misplaced the mention of the *moral* treatment, in connection with the physical and surgical. And we would have it remembered, that while none can appreciate more highly than we do the inestimable blessings that are conferred upon our fellow beings—when the light of day is again transmitted through the eye long dark, the aneurism that threatens with speedy death is successfully treated, and the stone that has caused pain for years, not less distressing than the rack, has been in as many minutes extracted and in an equal number of days followed with perfect recovery,—yet all these are but *subordinate* to the aim, instrumen-

tally to improve spiritual blessings, that run parallel and commensurate with man's immortal existence. And as the gospel remains replete with authority for this mode of missionary labors, furnished both by the precepts and example of the adorable Savior, we trust while life is protracted and our faculties are continued, it will be our honorable endeavor to persevere in attempts, however imperfect, to imitate Him, who when on earth went about doing good, dispensing, with the same hand and at the same time, healing to the body, and spiritual and eternal blessings to the soul. While rejoicing that these labors are appreciated and approved by the most enlightened, devoted and Christian communities, and by the highest personages civil and ecclesiastical of the age, the deepest consolation is in the humble hope of the approbation and blessing now, and the future reward of that Savior whose kingdom we devoutly desire to see established in China.

No. 15,000. October 16th, 1844. Glandular tumor. Yang Kang aged 35, of Sinhwui, latterly a beggar in Macao, had a tumor on the right side of his face, which commenced in the situation of the parotid gland, measuring two feet and six inches in circumference, weighing when extirpated  $6\frac{1}{2}$  catties, equal to  $8\frac{2}{3}$  lbs. It commenced ten years since, and when its magnitude disabled him from acquiring a maintenance by labor he had no resource but begging. His burden, wearisome to bear for an hour, he could not put off for a moment, day or night, from year to year. He had been a loathsome and pitiable object to the foreign citizens for a long time, and sometimes on passing him in the street he presented, from unknown authors, written appeals to sympathy and a request that the poor man might be relieved of his burden. He was greatly delighted when informed of the feasibility of an operation, and resigned if the result should be fatal, as he deemed death preferable to life of mendicity and suffering.

Oct. 26th, assisted by Drs. S. Marjoribanks and J. K. Kane, the tumor was extirpated. A gentleman present made the following note of the operations.

"First incision made at 18 minutes of 1 o'clock P. M.

"Tumor fell on the floor 14 minutes of 1 o'clock P. M.

"Wound sewed up 6 minutes past 1 o'clock.

"Wound bandaged and patient in bed 20 minutes past 1 o'clock."

Three arteries of moderate size required a ligature. The patient discovered great fortitude, coolly remarking on commencement of the first incision, 'it hurts, doctor.' The tumor was of a glandular

structure, and being laid open was found to be discolored in parts, and containing small cavities filled with dark mucilaginous fluid, and others with yellowish or lymphid. Portions of the tissue cut harder than the rest, and approached a cartilaginous or semi-osseous structure. The patient rallied very well from the operation, loss of blood, and shock to the nervous system, and all appeared right till 7 o'clock P.M., when secondary hemorrhage occurred. The wound was laid partially open, and coagulated blood removed, but no artery was discovered. Cold water and tincture of the muriate of iron was applied to the bleeding surface, and when the hemorrhage seemed arrested a few sutures were again inserted, and the wound dressed lightly, and cold effusions applied. A sleepless night was passed with the patient, meeting new symptoms as they occurred. Though there was no more external hemorrhage, there was considerable tumefaction on that side of hand and face, which gradually subsided under the use of chamomile flower fomentation applied next morning. The edge of the wound united by the first intention, for the most part, requiring to be partially opened subsequently, for the escape of the pus from suppuration of parts beneath. With this exception and more or less paralysis from the division of the portio dura, nothing untoward occurred. It was remarked by a professional gentleman, immediately previous to the operation, that he "advised the man to make his will beforehand," yet the tumor was extirpated with complete success, and the man recovered in three weeks.

The magnitude of the operation, the elliptical incisions being about eighteen inches each, and the adhesion, at the base, over the parotid, being deep and strong, rendered it impossible, it should be performed with ordinary solicitude. The mingling hope of success and fears of the worst possible consequences, excited devout and sincere intercessions at the throne of grace in his behalf, and an earnest use of means to prepare him for whatever might be the divine allotment. He was told that others fervently entreated the most high God to save him, but that it was desired that he himself should pray to Him who alone could succeed the means to be used. When laid upon the operation table, he was reminded, that after the most careful attention to his case, the conviction was strong that the operation was feasible and judicious, still it could not be denied that it was formidable, and again he was urged to lift his heart to the God of heaven and to the only Savior. Our prayers have been answered in respect to the means used for prolonging his life. Part-

ly from a desire to have him where he can be instructed in the knowledge of the truth, and from the impression that his influence in the hospital might be salutary, he has been made its porter, in which capacity he acquits himself with great propriety, a living monument of gratitude, witnessed by thousands who come thither. Though mild and gentle, he possesses much natural energy of character, and commands attention when the dense crowd requires him to raise his voice. He quite spurned the idea of specifying any sum for remuneration of his services in the new situation. He had been rescued from mendicity, suffering, and the prospect of death at no distant day, and had little disposition to place a value upon the services he might render while his subsistence was provided him. The relatives, by whom he was scarcely recognized in his adversity, look up to him, and many have sought through him professional aid. The transition from the condition of a beggar in the streets of Macao, to that of a door-keeper in the Ophthalmic hospital, no doubt seems to him great, but the infinitely more desirable one, of conversion from an idolater to a trophy of redeeming love, can alone form the climax of our desires concerning him.

The cases that next follow form an era in this institution.

No. 11,205. July 17th, 1844. Lithotomy. Sí Yáu, aged 35, of the district of Pingyuen, resident in Canton, afflicted with stone, had long been under notice. A year previous he was an inmate of the hospital, when the stone was grasped and broken into two pieces by means of lithotripsy, but was of too hard a character to be broken down, especially in the existing irritable state of the cyst. As a last resort, lithotomy was proposed and acceded to. For weeks previously he was as much under moral, as physical preparation, for the operation, being supplied with the gospels and Christian books in Chinese, with a desire he would acquaint himself with their contents and become a worshiper of the God they reveal. When the hour for operation arrived, he was again reminded of his situation and the possible results; that the case had been one of long and diligent study and frequent prayer to God. He interrupted the conversation by saying, "I have been too long acquainted with you doctor, have seen too much in the hospital with my own eyes, to require anything now to inspire my confidence." The operation was then performed. The stone in two pieces,—in their original position measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the shortest, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the longest circumference,—weighed one ounce and one drachm, and was extracted by the lateral operation. All was favorable. In a little time he was

free from pain and enjoying a relief that could be purchased only at the cost of what he had suffered for ten years. Allusion was made to the constant gratitude ascending to God for his blessing on the part of the operator, and a desire expressed, that that of the patient might ascend with it. With a sincerity and feeling more easily conceived than described, he took the surgeon by one hand, and put the other partially around his neck, as though he would embrace him, but timidly shrinking back and looking up to see if he might not be considered presuming, in reply to remarks that the books in his possession would inform him more of Jesus Christ, who died for the world, and that *most sincerely* he would find in them the *true doctrine*, he rejoined with emphasis; *they are the true doctrines*, I will pour out my heart to know them, and will circulate them among my relations. This led to some account of his relations, viz., that his aged grandfather had just completed 80 years; that his father is a teacher of the court dialect, and several brothers are engaged in mercantile pursuits on a small scale. He related the sentiments of surprise from his grandfather, when he first told him of the foreigner, and what he witnessed at the hospital, that his long life had afforded no parallel to it, and that it was explicable only as being a providential event.

Not an unfavorable symptom followed. In nine days the water ceased entirely to flow through the wound, and in eighteen days he was perfectly well.

When about to return home, he attempted to "knock head" at the surgeon's feet, but was prevented, and the reasons for it explained. Putting his hand upon his breast he said "my heart is full of gratitude and I wish to express it: instruct and pardon me if I have erred." He was furnished with additional Christian books for distribution among his friends. This case has been extremely interesting, not merely from the amiable character of the man, but as being in all probability, the first instance of lithotomy, either in ancient or modern times, which has been performed upon a Chinese, and this in the highest degree successful. After visiting his family for a few weeks, he returned with a written expression of his own and his friends sentiments, which is subjoined. The New Testament he had previously received, he brought with him, much used apparently, and said it had been perused by his friends, and he desired one more copy for a friend. Several copies of the Testament, and a fresh supply of other books were supplied.

*"Acknowledgment of Si Ngányung the father of Sihyan."*

"From the beginning hitherto, perfect ability in the physician has been deemed of the highest importance. "Failing thrice to break the arm at the shoulder (an allusion to an ancient who is represented as applying himself with such determined assiduity as to break off or wear up his arm to the shoulder) it is not easy for him to be accustomed to a clear perception of the healing art. Now my son whose name in infancy was Sihyau, in the 7th month of the 22d year of Táukwáng (1842) was sensible of fever and atmospheric dampness which accumulating in the system eventuated in the disease of the stone. Again and again he requested physicians to treat him, and took their medicines without avail, till fortunately he met Dr. Parker, more distinguished than Dr. Tso, (a celebrated physician of the Chau dynasty b. c. 582,) and who in his profession imitates (the ancient) Kí Hwang, and at his office in the provincial city (literally the city of goats) diffuses universally his kindness and benevolence. To him all the people and scholars are one vast brotherhood, and men both far and near unite in reverencing his ability to benefit mankind, and say to each other, now we all have perfect repose. Consequently, upon the 23d year of Táukwáng, (1843,) my son repaired in person to the hospital, and there took up his temporary abode. The doctor having sounded and detected the stone, (by lithotomy) broke it and extracted several fragments; at that time he was a little better, but the stone was not yet removed and still remained a calamity. Upon the middle decade of the 10th month of the 24th year of Táukwang, (December 1844,) he made an incision and extracted the stone in two pieces about the size of olives, and weighing over 7 mace, and ere ten full days the wound closed up, and he was able to walk about, and to return to his family.

"This certainly is a remarkable, difficult and dangerous disease, at which other men fold their arms in despair, but the doctor delighted, and rejoiced at his ability for the task, "seized the knife and cut, not causing many wounds," (as the ancient classic has it,) so that we may say, he is able to do what is of difficult performance to others, yea, can execute what is impossible for other men.

"Not merely is my son bedewed with his unspeakably great favors, but my united family, young and old, are also all gratefully sensible of his unbounded virtue. I therefore take this inelegantly written expression as a slight manifestation of the sentiments of my heart, and though without even a trifle, to acknowledge his favor, yet his kindness is permanently engraven upon my heart (literally

upon the five internal viscera, i. e. the heart, lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys). Therefore I say, my constant hope is, that with a mind vast as the sea, he will generously excuse me (for making no other return). When I commenced this paper my heart skipped, like the sparrow from delight, indescribably.

“Táukwáng, 24th year, 12th month. (January 1845.) The respectful address of Sí Ngínyung of the district of Wingyuen, the department of Kwángchau, in the province of Canton.

The following week a second operation, of a similar nature, was performed.

No. 15,161. December 1845. Stones in the bladder. Chau Wei, aged 21, of the district of Pwányii, had been afflicted by this distressing disease for fourteen years! During this period, according to his statement, he had not been able to sleep in a recumbent posture, and often in severe paroxysms, he appeared, as his mother remarked, more like a delirious than a sane person.

Two stones were also extracted from him, the smaller one preceding the larger, by the first grasp of the forceps, the one measuring 2 by 2½ inches, and the other 3½ by 4½ inches, and weighed respectively, one drachm, and one ounce. All seemed to be doing well, till the second day after the operation it was discovered that the rectum had been wounded, an accident which, Liston remarks, may happen in the hands of the best operator, and agreeably to his advice in such cases, the sphincter muscles were immediately divided as in the case of complete fistula. In consequence of the inroads of the disease upon the constitution, the consequent irritability of the patient, the presence of large worms in the stomach and alimentary canal in great numbers, and this accident, the case has been less favorable than the preceding. The patient became for a time very much emaciated, but now enjoys robust health again, only incommoded by a very small fistula in the membranous portion of the urethra, but the neck of the bladder has resumed its natural function of retaining the urine, and being a farmer, his misfortune is comparatively unimportant, and one, could it have been foreseen, and to which he would cheerfully have submitted, that he might enjoy his present freedom from acute and constant suffering. The same moral treatment was adopted in the present as in the preceding case.

The order of time will here be deviated from, to bring together a number of similar diseases.

No. 16,564. May 13th, 1845. Urinary calculus of peculiar cha-

racter. Liú Kwan, aged 34, of the district of Pwanyü had suffered from urinary calculus for *twenty-three years!* Having been under preparatory treatment for some time, assisted by S. Marjoribanks, esq., G. C. Lunn, M. D. H. Smith, esq., and my pupils, the stone was this day extracted by the lateral operation. It measured  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, and weighed 1 tael 7 mace=  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces: perfectly spherical save being a little flattened, of a general chocolate color, ingrain'd with a yellowish substance. Its surface smooth and shining, not unlike the skin of certain water snakes, to the scales of which, its smooth and slightly elevated granules bear some resemblance. It was seized by its smallest diameter at the first grasp of the forceps, and on account of its polished surface was extracted with great facility. But a few ounces of blood were lost. The patient bore the operation with heroic fortitude, not seeming to notice the incisions, and remarked shortly after, that he had not suffered much. *Kiensung*, 見鬆 “*I feel liberated.*” He appeared truly grateful. Reminding him of the divine goodness, he was urged to render his thanks to the God of heaven. He replied “many thanks to the doctor” whom he paid the high Chinese compliment, that he was “the same as father and mother.” But this was not the object, he was again desired to render thanks to God, of whom he seemed to have very imperfect conceptions. It was remarked to him that to extract the calculus was comparatively easy, to extirpate the *stony* heart and give the heart of flesh, is the work of the *spirit* of Almighty God. Would that this infinitely desirable blessing may yet be granted him.

At 6 o'clock P. M. pulse 60, at 8 o'clock P. M., 80, and at 9 o'clock 70, and natural (76, before the operation). No thirst, skin moist and cool, patient very comfortable and happy. In about forty-six hours the canula was removed from the wound and all was well, till May 21st, the patient, in the absence of his attendant, reaching under his bed for something, opened the wound afresh, and much anxiety was occasioned by the hemorrhage passed both by the urethra and the wound. Three times the blood accumulated and the coagula was expelled, and it was resolved, had it occurred again, to adopt Dr. Physic's mode of arresting hemorrhage in such cases, as recommended by prof. Gibson, [G.'s Surgery, vol II. p. 255,] viz., to introduce a catheter into the bladder through the urethra, and a slip of lint into the wound, &c. The patient was carefully watched during the night, but fortunately there was no recurrence of the hemorrhage.

From this time the wound healed rapidly, and no urine passed through the wound after the thirteenth day. May 31st, The patient was allowed to walk, and was visited by his family and numerous friends. June 6th, the wound was perfectly healed, and the patient in excellent spirits, and had lost but very little flesh. Thus in *twenty-three days* he was completely relieved of his distressing calamity of *twenty-three years*.

He was naturally of a mild disposition, and listened with cordial attention to the religious instructions imparted to him during his residence in the hospital, and before leaving expressed his intellectual conviction of the truth of Christianity, and the falsity of idolatry. Since his convalescence he has been in the employ of the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, from whom he still receives instruction in the knowledge of the gospel. No operations in this hospital have ever excited so much attention and surprise on the part of intelligent Chinese and officers of government, as the preceding cases of lithotomy, and that of the beggar from Macao. A translation of Liú's acknowledgment made subsequently to the operation, is here given.

"I, Liú Kwan, a citizen of the district of Pwányii, in the province of Kwángtung, in the department of Kwángchau fú, had a disease which is called *shálin* 砂林, gravel or pebbles with dropping of water, (a term used by the Chinese to express the disease, and symptoms of urinary calculus,) which commenced some three and twenty years since, the medical treatment of which was without avail, save as I obtained the hope of begging before the bench of the venerable Dr. Parker of America, an excellent physician of skillful hand. On the 9th day of the 4th month, by extracting a calculus, weighing one tael and 7 mace (2½ oz.) this disease is entirely cured, therefore my family, small and great, are much obliged to H. E. the venerable Dr. Parker, and gratefully feel that his favor is not shallow. Liú worshiping, knocks head and gives thanks".

"Táukwáng, 25th year, 5th moon,

No. 17,486. June 18th, 1845. Urinary calculus of mulberry formation and lithotomy. Hú Pin, aged 28, of the district of Pwányii, had experienced symptoms of stone for three years. The usual preliminaries being observed of administering castor oil at early dawn, and not allowing any water to pass after 10 o'clock A. M., and twenty five drops of laudanum being given half an hour previous to the operation; assisted by G. Lunn, M. D., and T. Devan, M. D., at 1 o'clock P. M., the stone was extracted by the lateral operation. It weighed five drachms, and measured four inches, by three in circumference.

It is of the mulberry formation, and rough like coarse sand paper, of a brownish color, and exposed to a strong light exhibits very minute brilliant crystals. It was seized and removed at the first grasp. The transverse perineal artery was divided, but soon ceased, and only a few ounces of blood were lost. The incision into the bladder just admitted the end of the forefinger, but yielded sufficiently to introduce a pair of small forceps as it was withdrawn. The cyst, on examining it after extracting the stone, which was surrounded by mucus, was unusually small, the finger readily reaching every part of it, and the gush of urine, when the bistoury entered, not as great as usual.

The patient bore the operation with great fortitude, not uttering a word, smiled on seeing the calculus, and appeared truly thankful. He appeared to apprehend more readily than in some former instances the meaning when, previous to the operation; he was apprized of the serious nature of the case and directed to the supreme Being, who alone gives success, and gratified when assured that for successive days he had been a subject of prayer to God. After the operation and before leaving the hospital, his pulse was 80. He seemed to have suffered less than others with much slighter operations. At 7½ o'clock P.M., found the patient very comfortable, and no change in the pulse. At 9 P.M., water was reported as passing quite bloodless through the canula.

June 19th. Passed a comfortable night; at 11 o'clock A.M., pulse 75. Unusual quantity of mucus with the urine. No water by the natural passage. Bowels free.

June 20th. Pulse 75, A.M., and 80, P.M. No pain, thirst or fever, copious secretion of pus or mucus; but less water than in the former cases. Gave carbonate of soda and rhubarb.

June 21st. Bowels freely opened this morning. Last evening had free evacuation of urine by the urethra. At 12 o'clock A.M., removed the canula, and placed the patient in bed. All the symptoms favorable.

July 1st. Patient from the operation has passed comparatively little urine by the urethra. On introducing a small catheter some obstruction was detected near the neck of the bladder. Catheters of different sizes were introduced till a very large one was passed, and a small fragment of the calculus was detected. The incision, though in a remarkably healthy state, owing to the free passage of urine, had not united. The small instrument for removing fragments was first attempted to be introduced, and afterwards the smallest pair of stone forceps, without success. The forefinger of the right hand was then

gently passed into the wound, and the opening into the bladder felt, and found to be half an inch diameter. There being no irritation or tenderness, a small scoop well lubricated, with some management was introduced, and a quantity of small flat fragments and mucus to the amount of a scruple perhaps was removed. The scoop introduced a second and a third time, the second also brought away a small flake, the bladder was then thoroughly syringed as usual immediately after the operation. The patient did not suffer much, and was perfectly easy after the removal of the fragments.

July 2d. Patient had a comfortable night, and no unpleasant symptoms. Introduced a large catheter, and let it remain. At 10 o'clock p. m., all the urine has passed through the catheter to-day. Cleansed and reintroduced the catheter for the night, and the patient laid on the right side.

July 3d. Changed the catheter twice, considerable pus or mucus,

July 4th. No material change. July 5th, and 6th, much the same,

July 7th, p. m. Perceived a slight degree of heat of skin, pulse 80 and intermittent, and a copious secretion of pus in the urine; gave calomel gr. vi. carb. sodæ gr. v. rhei. gr. viii., and infusion of uva ursi.

July 8th, p. m. Pulse 100 and less intermittent, uva ursi continued and mucilage of gum Arabic, and a blister applied over the pubes.

July 9th, p. m. Pulse much more regular, but still 100, calomel; carb. sodæ, and Rhei. repeated as above, and mucilage of gum Arabic. Directed his body to be sponged, and an ounce of sulphate of magnesia to be taken in the morning.

July 10th. Pulse 100, with an intermission of four or five pulse per minute. Patient slept well, had less thirst, and heat of skin, urine more clear, tongue improved. The wound appears well, and but little urine escaped through it. Dressed the blister and sponged the body. Cleansed the catheter thrice a day. Infusion of uva ursi. to be taken *ad libitum*, and seven drops of the tincture of the muriate of iron every hour in half a tumbler of the infusion. Directed the patient to take freely of flax-seed tea and congee, and prescribed one grain of opium night and morning. Bowels opened twice. At 9 o'clock p. m., pulse 104.

July 11th. Pulse 104 rather less heat of skin. Same treatment continued. At 9 o'clock p. m., in removing the catheter found it slightly adhered, as if from some stricture in the urethra, and also the presence of a small gravel stone was suspected. The inside of the catheter was found beset with fine crystallization of the stony

deposit. The wound appeared to be fast healing, no water through it for two days to speak of. Sponged his body several times a day, complains of thirst and is somewhat emaciated, and yet his spirits are good. Two grains of calomel with one of opium; and the free use of mucilage of gum Arabic and chamomile flower tea, were prescribed.

July 12th. Less fever this morning, though the paroxysms usually come on in the afternoon. Bowels moved, liquor potassæ 30 drops to be taken three times a day, and the uva. ursi. and acacia vera to be continued. At 2 o'clock P. M. increased heat of skin, copious secretion of urine and more pure. At 9 o'clock P. M., pulse 104, but regular, fuller and less irritable, thirst and heat of skin diminished, and the patient comparatively comfortable. For the first time he sat up in the chair. A few drops of urine escaped through the wound in the erect posture. Complained of slight giddiness and felt more comfortable on returning to a fresh bed. Gave him half a drachm of liquor potassæ, five grains of Dover's powder and two of calomel, and continued the uva. ursi. and gum Arabic.

July 14th, 9 o'clock A. M. Patient passed a better night than the preceding. Pulse less frequent, though thirst irregular. A strong ammoniacal odor in the urine, discontinued the liquor potassæ, and the fever having assumed a decidedly intermittent character, gave ten grains of sulphate of quinine with fifteen drops elixir vitriol in an ounce of water, at 10, 11, and 12 o'clock. At 9 o'clock P. M. patient was much better and free from fever. Pulse 76, but still intermittent every third pulse. Countenance better and appetite improved.

July 15th, 9 o'clock A. M. Passed a comfortable night, has no fever, ate three cups of rice for breakfast. Quinine continued.

July 18th. The wound has completely healed. July 21st. The patient walked about. July 24th. Dispensed with catheter, and in a week or ten days the patient was discharged.

No. 15,634. Nov. 25th, 1844. Glandular tumor. Chau Tsz'-tsai, aged 55, of the district of Sz'hwui, had a tumor about twelve inches circumference, situated below the angle of the jaw on the right side, and insinuating its external portion beneath the edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle. It was successfully extirpated, and the following is the old gentleman's humorsome acknowledgment.

Acknowledgment of Chau Tsz'sai, from whose neck a tumor had been extirpated, composed by himself before leaving the hospital. The original is in verse.

"When I took up my abode at the lofty hall of the hospital, I looked upon it as destitute of pleasantness, and as I sat listening to the strokes of the watchman's bamboo, tedious was the nocturnal clepsydra. I glanced at my shadow and commiserated myself that the form was not my own. However, it concerned my mind still more to reflect that I was separated from my native village, where my fond mother dreamed of her son (far off) amid the hoarfrosts and snows of nine continents, where, distant over streams and rivers myriads of *li*, a stranger I looked anxiously towards my home, only desiring the nation's teacher early to exert his skill and speedily in the season of rain bedew me with his favors, for which I shall be infinitely indebted.

"My disgusting appearance of twenty years has been removed in a single morning, enabling me to raise my head with gracefulness and pleasure; in dressing my hair, it is unnecessary to grieve to face the mirror, and considering my years, I will still hungrily yield up application to literary pursuits (which this calamity prevented at the proper age); and though I fail to be beautiful and accomplished, and my figure do not overtop the gem, still it exceedingly surpasses the ugliness of one carrying a basin about his neck, and surprises my old associates who inquire with astonishment why the countenance of the third son of my father is so entirely different from what it was formerly,

"Dr. Parker, distinguished for his skill does not regard toil and pain that with long life he may bless mankind; his skillful knife after all can dash aside the inveterate disease of years, and his excellent medicines can attack the (otherwise) inaccessible diseases. In his garden are planted many almond trees, which in spring emit their fragrance, and are richly elegant. His orange fountain restoring the sick, exhilarates and delights them; fortunately Hwáto now roams the southern Yue, and affords universal aid to the myriads of the Central kingdom. This illiterate poetical composition is presented to Dr. Parker to lop off and correct. Bedewed with your favors your younger brother, Chau Tsz'tsai of Suchau, knocks head and presents compliments."

The following legends, will explain the allusion to the almond forest and the orange fountain, &c.

"The almond forest's trees are numerous. The Shin Sien Chun states that, Tungfung of the Wú nation, (now Kiángnán,) lived in retirement at Mount Lui, and healed the sick gratuitously, but when convalescent from a severe disease, the patient brought five almond

trees and planted them in his garden, from a trifling illness then one tree. In the course of several tens of years the number exceeded 100,000. Afterwards in the time of ripe almonds, Dr. Fung took up his quarters in this forest, and if men desired to buy, they were required to bring a measure of rice, and an equal quantity of almonds was given in exchange, and the rice given to the poor. If any one was dishonest and cheated him, there was a tiger always ready to expel him, and in his day he was called Fung the genii of almond forest.

“‘The fountain of the orange well is always full.’

“The Sien Kien states that Sú Yáu of Kweiyáng, about to become a genii, informed his mother that the following year there would be a great pestilence, but that the well, in the domestic residence and the orange tree near by, can serve as a substitute for medicine to those infected with the disease. Let a man eat one orange leaf and drink a cup of water from the fountain and he will be well; Having said this he ascended and mounted the clouds. Afterwards the pestilence was very great, and the people of his village took of the orange leaves and water of the fountain and hundreds and thousands lived, and were made perfectly well; hence men designate it the *orange well*.

No. 17,286. May 5th. Encysted tumor. Yü, aged 42, the son of Yü, the late Kwangchau fú from whom a similar tumor but larger was removed a few years since. He remarked that when the tumor was removed from his father, one commenced upon the son, and he could not understand the coincidence. This, however, was extirpated with the same success as attended its predecessor upon the father.

No. 17,302. May 5th, 1845. Ascites and ventral Hernia. Kái Shí, aged 41, of Siáupih. This poor woman was afflicted with a complexity of diseases. She had diseased ovaries, with ascites, producing ventral hernia. The abdominal parietes gave way nearly at corresponding points, on the right and left side a little below the line of the umbilicus. The hernial protrusion extended half way down to the knees. As a palliation this was punctured with a small trochar and several gallons of fluid evacuated, the hernia reduced, and a graduated compress and bandage applied to the great temporary relief of the sufferer.

No. 17,987. June 10th, 1845. Compound fracture of the humerus and amputation of the arm. Kwo Sihái, aged 25, of the district of Pwanyi, belonging to a fast-boat, last evening being the

occasion of the dragon boat festival, while competing with the men of a salt merchant's boat in firing salutes, his gun burst and produced compound fracture of his right humerus. When called to him in his boat at 9 o'clock A. M. found the triceps muscle was nearly all carried away, and the humerus for three or four inches from the condile minutely fractured. Several inches of the humeral artery were carried away, and the hemorrhage completely arrested. The pulsating artery was exposed, a coagula having formed for half an inch from the end. He was immediately removed to the hospital. From the extent of the breach of continuity of the bone, and the extreme warmth of the weather, the only alternative was amputation, rendered difficult by the extent of the fracture upwards. Indeed it was not certain before the operation, but it might be necessary to remove the humerus at the shoulder joint. The flap operation was performed and the upper third of the humerus found to be whole. The amputation was speedily performed, and the patient sustained the shock remarkably well, considering his loss of blood, and the time that had elapsed. He spoke in a natural voice the moment after. From the wounded state of the parts there was more than ordinary hemorrhage. Three arteries required ligature, and there was hemorrhage from the centre of the bone which was arrested by the tincture of muriate of iron. A good flap was formed and the patient appeared quite comfortable after the dressing was applied. Pulse 120, and small. At 9 o'clock P. M. the patient had slept well, pulse 108, not much heat of skin, ordered calomel and rhubarb, and a diet of congee.

The knee was also wounded by the accident, one wound penetrating to the patella, and the other being upon the tibia. The breast was also wounded. No unfavorable symptoms followed, and in about thirty days the patient was discharged well. A second and a third case of amputation of arm followed in a week after, which will be noticed in next report.

*A remarkable case of worms.* A mother applied at the hospital for the relief of her child about seven years old, whose abdomen was very much distended, and whose general health was impaired. Four grains of calomel were prescribed to be taken at night and one ounce of castor oil in the morning, and the mother directed to notice whether any worms were voided. The next day she returned saying her child had passed a catty of worms, i. e. 1½lb. Seeing some incredulity, she presented a quantity of the worms which she had brought with her, and which she averred not to be more

than one fourth. These were counted and found to be fifty-two, averaging six inches in length, and if the mother's estimate was correct, there must have been over two hundred worms.

*Closed anterior nares* sequalæ of small-pox. Both nostrils were closed except a small aperture that would just admit a very small probe. A crucial incision was made with the point of a lancet, and a silver tube of proper size was introduced and worn, changing it daily or every few days, till the wound had healed up, and the natural passage was restored, both to the improvement of the lad's appearance and to his great comfort.

A case of remarkable exostosis of the lower portion of the femur, (No. 17,106,) was presented during the term. But as the woman aged 37, has only suffered from its magnitude and weight, she is not yet prepared to sacrifice the limb, admitting that under the circumstances it were admirable.

In concluding this report, we enquire under what circumstances more favorable could the truths of the Gospel be presented to the individuals whose cases have been detailed? What higher proof of friendship and desire to promote present and future happiness could be given? The delay in sending this report to the press enables us to state, that divine service has been conducted at the Hospital for the last eight Sabbaths. The average attendance of Chinese has been over one hundred; and none have been more respectful and cordial in their attention than those whose aneurism has been cured, sight restored, the tumor extirpated, and the stone extracted. In these services the writer has been united with the Rev. Dr. Bridgeman and Rev. Dr. Ball, and the Chinese evangelist Liáng Afah of the London Missionary Society.

These services must be witnessed fully to conceive of their interest. Deepest, tenderest emotions have been awakened, when contrasting the restrictions of the first years of protestant missions in China with the present freedom. Then not permitted to avow our missionary character and object lest it might eject us from the country; and the Chinese received the christian book at the peril of his personal safety, and embraced the Christian religion at the hazard of his life. Now by imperial sanction he may receive and practice the doctrines of Christ, and transgress no law of the empire. Our interest may be more easily conceived than expressed, as we have openly declared our object and the truths of the Gospel; or when we have looked upon the evangelist Liáng Afah, and thought of him fleeing before the executioner of the imperial mandate to decapitate

him, and of his long banishment from his native land, now returned from exile, earnestly and boldly declaring the truths of the gospel in the city from which he had fled. Well did he call upon his audience to worship and give thanks to the God of heaven and earth for what he had done for them. With happy effect he dwelt upon the Savior's life and example, and pointing to the paintings and illustrations of cures, suspended around the hall of the hospital, informed his auditors that these were performed by his blessing and in conformity to his precepts and example; at the same time declaring the great truths which concerned them still more, that their souls had maladies which none but Christ himself could cure.

To all the hearers upon the Sabbath an assortment of books, a portion of the sacred scriptures and some religious tracts, is given, and likewise to all the patients during the week, irrespective of rank or condition, so that thousands of volumes and myriads of pages of the Bible and religious publications, have been sent forth from the hospital to scores of villages and hundreds of families, and to different and distant provinces.

In view of the changes that have transpired in our time, we can but exclaim "*what hath God wrought!*" and rest with new and firmer faith in Him that he will, in due time, fulfill all his promises of mercy and grace to this empire.

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## LIST OF DISEASES.

<i>1st. Diseases of the eyes.</i>				
Granulations	-	36	Loss of one eye	91
Entropia	-	449	Loss of both eyes	56
Ectropia	-	4	Staphyloma cornea	51
Trichiasis	-	8	Staphyloma iridis	6
Ptosis	-	1	Staphyloma sclerotica	1
Lippitudo	-	207	Iritis chronic	11
Symblepharon	-	1	Onyx	4
Keroma	-	2	<i>Diseases of the ear.</i>	
Quivering eye-lids	-	3	Deafness	33
Cancer of eye-lids	-	1	Otorrhœa	12
Excrescence of eye-lids	-	2	Deaf dumbness	8
Tumor of the lids	-	3	Rent ear	1
Tumor of the orbit	-	1	Ulcer of the ear	1
Mucocele	-	13	<i>Diseases of the face and throat.</i>	
Fistulæ lacrymalis	-	3	Choriza	1
Disease of caruncula lacry- malis	-	2	Glotitis	1
Eucanthis	-	3	Tonsilitis	1
Ophthalmia acute	-	214	Ulcer of the fauces	1
Ophthalmia chronic	-	1083	Ranulæ	2
Ophthalmia strumous	-	3	Salivary fistulæ	2
Ophthalmia purulent	-	20	Partial closure of anterior nares from small-pox	2
Ophthalmia variola	-	16	Fistula of the trachæ	1
Ophthalmnitis	-	2	<i>Diseases of organs of circulation.</i>	
Exophthalmia	-	1	Aneurism axillary	2
Pterygia	-	257	Aneurism of superior cervical artery	1
Maculæ	-	2	Nevæ maternæ	4
Nebulæ	-	478	Bronchitis chronic	17
Leucoma	-	6	Asthma	5
Cornitis	-	11	Phthisis pulmonalis	1
Ulcer of cornea	-	21	Haemoptysis	2
Synechia anterior	-	5	<i>Diseases of the abdominal organs.</i>	
Synechia posterior	-	5	Gastritis	1
Cataracts	-	198	Diarrhea chronic	3
Glaucoma	-	12	Constipation	1
Muscæ volitantes	-	7	Fistulæ in ano	12
Amaurosis partial	-	14	Prolapsus ani	3
Amaurosis complete	-	43	Hemorrhoids	7
Strabisinus	-	4	Dysentery	4
Crupsia	-	1	Dyspepsia	30
Epiphora	-	1	Ascites	76
Choroiditis	-	4	Anasarca	23
Fungus haematodes	-	3	Ovarian disease	4

Worms	-	-	13	<i>Diseases, constitutional.</i>	
Abscess of liver	-	-	2	Rheumatism	26
Hepatitis	-	-	3	Arthritis	7
Enlargement of liver	-	-	1	Fever intermittent	5
Enlargement of spleen	-	-	9	Opium mania	10
Icterus	-	-	11	Gangrene	2
Hernia inguinal	-	-	12	Abscesses	16
Hernia ventral	-	-	1	Caruncle	1
Renitis	-	-	1	Erysipelas	1
Cystitis	-	-	1	Ulcers	22
<i>Diseases of genital organs.</i>				Serofula	79
Amenorrhea	-	-	5	Goitre	5
Chlorosis	-	-	3	<i>Diseases of the osseous system.</i>	
Stricture urethræ	-	-	1	Morbus coxalgia	9
Fistulæ urethræ	-	-	1	Caries of os frontis	1
Cancer penis	-	-	1	Caries of os humeri	2
Phymosis	-	-	3	Caries of tibia	2
Paryphymosis	-	-	1	Caries of radius	1
Hydrocele	-	-	8	Caries of lower jaw	4
Impotency	-	-	1	Caries of acetabulum	1
Dysmenorrhea	-	-	3	Necrosis	2
Fungus of the testicle	-	-	1	Spina ventosis	2
Scirrus testicle	-	-	1	Disease of antrum maxillary	1
Leuchorrhea	-	-	4	Curvature of the spine	5
<i>Diseases of the nervous system.</i>				Exostosis of the femur	1
Paralysis	-	-	2	Dislocation of the patella	1
Paraplegia	-	-	2	Dislocation of the lower jaw	2
Hemiplegia	-	-	5	Dislocation of radius and	
Neuralgia	-	-	4	ulna	3
Hydrocephalus	-	-	7	Disease of mastoid process	3
Palsy shaking	-	-	1	Periostitis	2
<i>Cutaneous diseases.</i>				Burns	3
Veruccæ	-	-	4	Paronychia	3
Bulæ	-	-	1	Ankylosis of jaw	1
Acne	-	-	2	Ankylosis of knee	1
Tinea capitis	-	-	5	Ankylosis of elbow	1
Ichthyosis	-	-	1	<i>Preternatural and diseased growths.</i>	
Tetter	-	-	1	Nasal polypus	4
Scabies	-	-	6	Tumors steatomatous	6
Porrigo	-	-	1	Tumors erectile	1
Psoriasis	-	-	4	Tumors sarcomatous	9
Impetigo	-	-	10	Tumors glandular	7
Lichen circinatus	-	-	13	Tumors fungoid	6
Lichen palmaris	-	-	2	Tumors abdominal	7
Lichen giratus	-	-	3	Tumors encysted	14
Elephantiasis	-	-	3	Carcinoma of the tongue	1
Elephantiasis of the scrotum	-	-	1	Scirrus breast	2
Keloids	-	-	3	Scirrus uteri	1
Various	-	-	7		

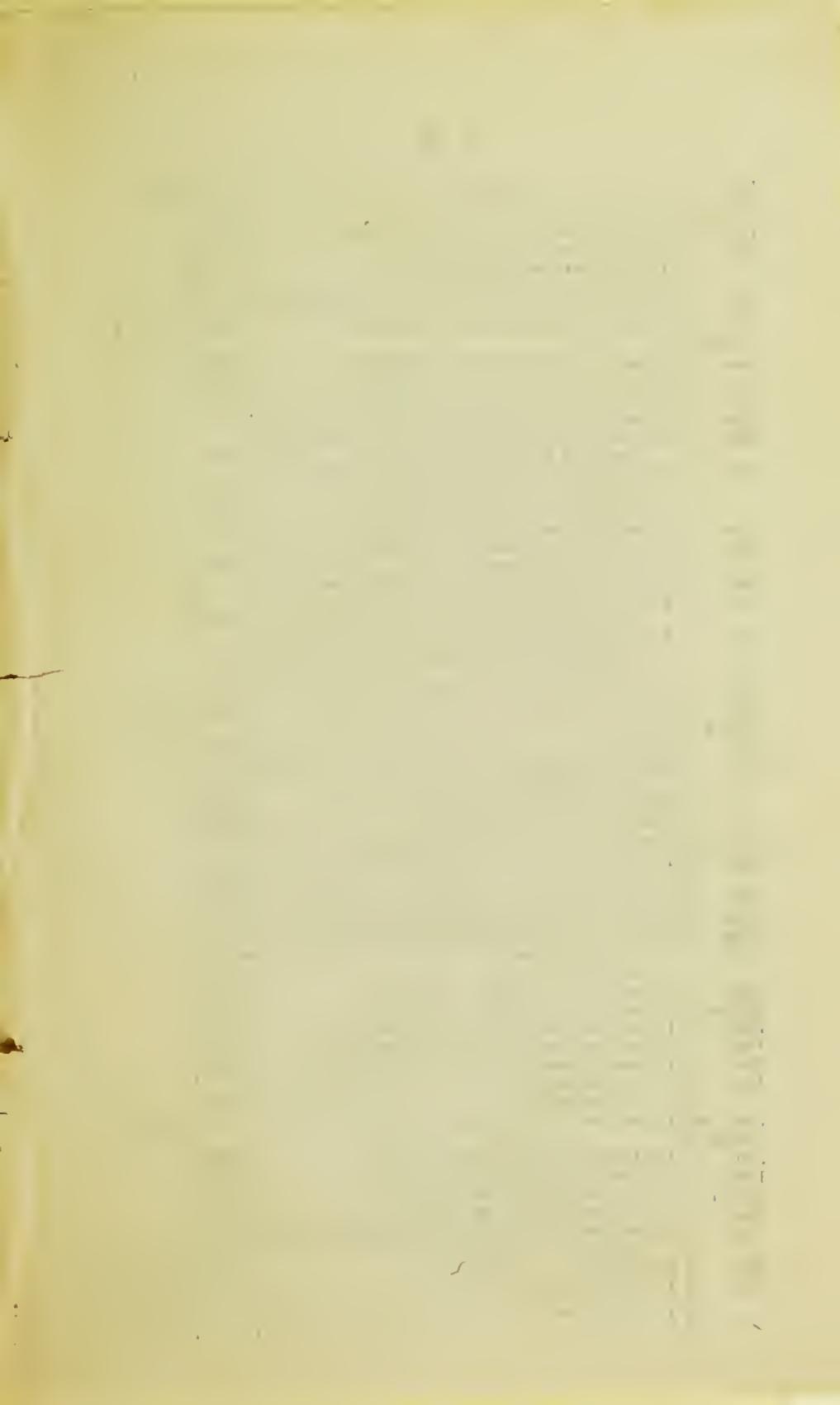
Abscess of the breast	:	1	Epulis	-	-	1
Injuries	-	6	Fungus hæmatodes	-	-	2
Wound, incised	-	1	Hare lip	-	-	5
Wound, gun shot	-	1	Disease of umbilicus	-	-	3
Wound, punctured		1				

## T A B L E

Showing the number of patients of different cities, districts, and provinces during the term.

## Province of Canton.

City of Canton	-	157	Sz'hwui-	-	-	86
District of Nanhái	-	1,386	Káuchau	-	-	9
Pwányü	-	1,449	Wúchiun	-	-	1
Tungkwan	-	164	Lienchau	-	-	22
Shuntih	-	648	Kuhkiáng	-	-	4
Hiángshán	-	43	Yangchun	-	-	1
Sinhwui	-	89	Cháuchau	-	-	2
Sánshwui	-	234	Cháuyang	-	-	1
Tsangshing	-	59	Tihhing chau	-	-	1
Sinming	-	31	Total number from the pro-			
Tsingyuen	-	63	vince of Canton			
Sinning	-	30				
Tsanghwá	-	8	Other provinces.			
Hwáyuen	-	118	Chihtí	-	-	17
Honán	-	123	Shántung	-	-	5
Sinhing	-	15	Húpih	-	-	4
Káuyáu	-	103	Húnán	-	-	10
Káuming	-	29	Chehkiáng	-	-	55
Hioshán	-	100	Fuhkien	-	-	25
Tartars	-	5	Kiángnán	-	-	42
Adopted Tartars	-	6	Weichau	-	-	12
Weichau	-	77	Kiángsí	-	-	43
Kiáying	-	29	Shansi	-	-	3
Cháuchiú	-	23	Sz'chuen	-	-	15
Cháuking fú	-	48	Shensi	-	-	1
Nánheung	-	5	Honán	-	-	5
Kaiping	-	24	Kweichau	-	-	14
Ngánping	-	48	Yunnán	-	-	5
Yingtih	-	3	Kwángsí	-	-	24
			From other provinces			
						267



## MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

DR.			
1842.			
Oct.	To cash for board of patients and incidentals	\$18.22	
Nov.	To cash for white-washing hospital	26.00	
"	To cash for repairing hospital	50.00	
"	To cash for wages of Chinese assistants	9.66	
Dec. 23	To cash for repairs of hosp. \$10.64, leeches \$1.50.	12.14	
31	To cash for wages of Chinese assistants	17.00	133.02
1843.			
Jan.	To cash for board and incidental expenses	8.56	
"	To cash for wages of Chinese assistants	25.25	
Feb.	To cash for board \$9.21, wages \$21.68	30.89	
March	To cash for board, &c. \$24.16, wages, &c. \$23	47.16	
April	To cash for 2 doz. bottles, 2 doz. gallipots \$11.80, board and wages for April 52.52	64.32	
May	To cash paid E. King Treasurer Med. Mis Society \$100 Mex. (from A. Appleton esq.)	92.00	
"	To cash for board, &c. \$20, wages \$19	39.00	
June	To cash for board, &c. \$17.51, wages, &c. \$39	56.51	
July	To cash for board, &c. \$14.24. Tingkwa for paint- ings \$12, for wages \$29.	55.25	
August	To cash for aggregate expenses for August	47.13	
Sept.	To cash for board, &c. \$16.60, for burial of a pati- ent \$8, wages \$29.	53.60	
Oct.	To cash for repairs \$8.25, board, &c. \$23, wages \$28, presents to servants on the occasion of the fire \$11	70.25	
Nov.	To cash for board, &c. \$17.07, wages \$20	37.07	
Dec.	To cash for board, &c. \$16.70, wages \$40	56.70	683.69
1844.			
Jan.	To cash for aggregate expenses of January	53.19	
Feb.	To cash for repairs of hospital \$18.29, double wages, \$44.	52.29	
"	To cash paid Kwan Tow in advance	14.00	
"	To cash for board, &c. \$8.79	8.79	
March	To cash for board, &c. \$11.55, wages \$27.	38.55	
April 17	To cash for freight on med. \$7.35, board \$31.16, wages \$22.	60.51	
May	To cash for board, &c. \$12.99, wages \$21	33.99	
June	To cash for board, &c. \$10.30, wages \$21.	31.30	
June. 24	To cash paid Lawrence Keese bill medicines.	167.58	
"	To cash paid Kwan Tow for April, May, June, and July.	100.00	
July	To cash for board \$5.27, wages \$21.	26.27	
August	To cash for board \$12.31, wages \$21.	33.31	
Sept.	To cash paid Kwan Tow for August \$25.	25.00	
Oct.	To cash for board, &c. \$8.80, wages \$46,	57.05	
Nov.	To cash for board, &c. \$27.90, wages \$41.	68.90	
Dec.	To cash for board, &c. \$23.64, wages \$37. Akeu in advance \$20.	80.64	
Jan. 24	To cash for board, &c. \$31.37, wages \$36.	67.37	928.63
1845.			
Jan.	To Hospital expenses for January	77.62	
Feb.	To Hospital expenses for February	61.94	
March	To Hospital expenses for March	59.02	
April	To Hospital expenses for April	96.01	
"	To expenses for traveling to and from Hong- kong	26.25	
May	To Hospital expenses for May	92.61	499.66
June	To Hospital expenses for June	86.21	2,245.00
	To balance due		195.79

## IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH PETER PARKER.

CR.

1842.	By cash balance in comprador's hands on leaving China not paid over to the Treasurer	\$	393.77	
1843.				
March 11	By cash, donation from capt. Balfour to Ophthalmic Hospital		50.00	
Feb. 11	By cash from A. Appleton esq., Boston, \$100 Mexican		92.00	
March 31	By cash from a Friend		50.00	
June 20	By cash from J. R. Morrison esq. three years subscriptions		250.00	
Aug. 13	By cash from Chinese Medical Missionary Association Edinburgh, by Turner & Co.		226.00	
Sep. 8	By cash from annual subscription of prof. Wood of Philadelphia, by Dr. Bradford, Treasurer, \$50 Mexican		47.00	
1844.				
Jan. 20	By cash from capt. Smith, H. C. S. two years subscription \$20 (broken dollars)		19.20	
Aug.	By cash from W. H. Harton esq. for Medical Mis. Society		50.00	
Sep.	By cash drawn from Russell & Co. from the Treasury of Med. Mis. Society		383.27	
June 24	By cash from the funds in the hands of Talbot Olyphant & Co. New York, contributed by Ladies Chinese Association Philadelphia.		167.48	1,738.72
1845.				
Jan.	By cash received of Olyphant & Co.		180.07	
" 30	By cash received of capt. Crocker		7.00	
March 14	By cash received of Rodney Fisher esq.		100.00	
" 26	By cash received of J. D. Sword esq.		15.00	
" 26	By cash received of S. J. Hallam esq.		15.00	
" 26	By cash received of J. N. A. Griswold esq.		15.00	
" 26	By cash received of a Friend		100.00	
" 31	By cash received of Mr. Halsted		10.00	
April 13	By cash received of capt. William Buel		15.00	
" 16	By cash received of		15.00	
" 24	By cash received of S. J. Hallam esq.		15.00	
May 17	By cash received of I. M. Bull esq.		100.00	
" 22	By cash received of J. Ryan esq		15.00	602.07
	Amount of receipts			2,440.79





B. Sulciman

From

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Aug. 1963